Textbook Assignment: Department of the Navy Information Security Program Regulation,

SECNAVINST 5510.36, "Introduction to the Information Security Program," chapter 1, pages 1-1 through 1-11, "Command Security Management," chapter 2,

pages 2-1 through 2B-2, and "Security Education," chapter 3, page 3-1.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Describe the basic policy of the Navy Information Security Program and identify responsibilities of designated authorities.

- 6-1. The ISP is implemented within DoN in compliance with which of the following references?
 - 1. E.O. 12958
 - 2. 32 CFR Part 2001
 - 3. ISOO Directive 1
 - 4. All of the above
- 6-2. What publication is the controlling regulation for the implementation of the ISP?
 - 1. SECNAVINST 5510.30A
 - 2. OPNAVINST 5510.1H
 - 3. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 4. OPNAVINST S5460.4C
- 6-3. What standards concerning the classification, safeguarding, transmission and destruction of classified information are represented in the ISP regulation?
 - 1. The maximum acceptable standards
 - 2. The minimum acceptable standards
 - 3. The uniform mandatory standards
 - 4. The GSA standards

- 6-4. What individuals are responsible for compliance with the ISP regulation?
 - 1. All Navy civilian employees
 - 2. All Marine Corps civilian employees
 - 3. All Navy and Marine Corps military personnel
 - 4. All of the above
- 6-5. What official is responsible for the authorization of SAPs?
 - 1. CNO
 - 2. Director, Naval Intelligence
 - 3. SECDEF or Deputy SECDEF
 - 4. SECNAV
- 6-6. What regulation governs SCI?
 - 1. DoD 5505.21-M-1
 - 2. DoD Directive O-5205.7
 - 3. DoD 5220.22-M
 - 4. SECNAVINST 5510.36
- 6-7. What reference(s) established the NISP?
 - 1. E.O. 12958
 - 2. E.O. 12829
 - 3. Atomic Energy Act of 30 Aug 54
 - 4. All of the above
- 6-8. The NISP is applicable to information classified under what authority?
 - 1. Atomic Energy Act of 30 Aug 54
 - 2. E.O. 12958
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. DoD Directive 5200.1

- 6-9. Which of the following is/are considered "controlled unclassified information"?
 - 1. FOUO
 - 2. DEA sensitive information
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. FRD
- 6-10. Requests for guidance or interpretations regarding the policies contained in SECNAVINST 5510.36 should be made to what authority?
 - 1. Local command security office
 - 2. CNO (N09N2)
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. NCIS
- 6-11. Under what circumstances, if any, may the commanding officer modify SECNAVINST 5510.36 safeguarding requirements?
 - 1. During training exercises
 - 2. During combat or combat-related operations
 - 3. During a civil disturbance
 - 4. Never
- 6-12. When a commanding officer seeks permission to waive a requirement for a specific safeguarding requirement, the request must be submitted to what official?
 - 1. Director, Defense Security Service
 - 2. Director, Naval Intelligence
 - 3. CNO (N09N2)
 - 4. SECNAV
- 6-13. What authority is responsible for overseeing agency implementation of E.O. 12958?
 - 1. SPB
 - 2. Director, ISOO
 - 3. NSA
 - 4. SECNAV

- 6-14. What interagency security organization was created by the President and is co-chaired by the Deputy SECDEF and the DCI?
 - 1. NFIB
 - 2. SPB
 - 3. NDPB
 - 4. NSC
- 6-15. What agency has jurisdiction over investigative matters which include espionage, sabotage, treason, and other subversive activities?
 - 1. NCIS
 - 2. FBI
 - 3. DCI
 - 4. DIA
- 6-16. What military department is the executive agency for the Central U.S. Registry?
 - 1. Navy
 - 2. Marines
 - 3. Army
 - 4. Air Force
- 6-17. What authority is responsible for providing signals intelligence and COMSEC for the U.S. Government?
 - 1. DIA
 - 2. ONI
 - 3. NSA
 - 4. SECDEF
- 6-18. Within the DoD, what official must approve requests to lower any COMSEC standards?
 - 1. Chairman, JCS
 - 2. SECDEF
 - 3. SECNAV
 - 4. Director, CIA

- 6-19. Within the DON, who is responsible for implementing an ISP in accordance with the provisions of public laws, executive orders, and directives issued by other authorities?
 - 1. CNO (N09N)
 - 2. SECNAV
 - 3. DNI
 - 4. Director, Navy IPO
- 6-20. Who is responsible for the administration of the DON CMS program and acts as the central office of records for DON CMS accounts?
 - 1. Director, Special Programs
 - 2. NSA
 - 3. DNI
 - 4. DCMS
- 6-21. Who is responsible for signals intelligence activities and the administration of the SCI programs within the DON cryptologic community?
 - 1. NSC
 - 2. Director, ONI
 - 3. COMNAVSECGRU
 - 4. DNI

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Recognize command security management requirements and identify key command officials and their responsibilities.

- 6-22. The term "command" is a generic term for which of the following activities?
 - 1. Installation
 - 2. Laboratory
 - 3. Detachment
 - 4. All of the above

- 6-23. The term "commanding officer" is a generic term for which of the following officials?
 - 1. Commander
 - 2. Director
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. Any administrative officer
- 6-24. What command official is responsible for the effective management of the command ISP?
 - 1. The security manager
 - 2. The commanding officer
 - 3. The security officer
 - 4. The SSO
- 6-25. Commands shall NOT exceed the standards established by SECNAVINST 5510.36.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-26. The commanding officer has which of the following responsibilities?
 - 1. Issue a command security instruction
 - 2. Approve a command emergency plan
 - 3. Establish a command industrial security program
 - 4. All of the above
- 6-27. What is the primary duty of the command security manager?
 - 1. Serve as principal advisor to the commanding officer
 - 2. Serve as COMSEC custodian
 - 3. Serve as the TSCO
 - 4. Serve as the SSO
- 6-28. When a security guard force is in place, threats to security and other security violations are NOT reported, recorded, or investigated.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 6-29. What command official(s) is/are responsible for ensuring that all proposed press releases and information intended for public release are subjected to a security review?
 - 1. Commanding officer
 - 2. Security manager
 - 3. Public Affairs officer
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-30. The TSCO reports directly to what official?
 - 1. Commanding officer
 - 2. Executive officer
 - 3. Security manager
 - 4. SSO
- 6-31. The security manager may act as the TSCO.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-32. Commands that store large volumes of TS documents are exempt from the annual inventory requirement.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-33. Which of the following positions requires a favorably adjudicated SSBI completed within the previous 5 years?
 - 1. Security manager
 - 2. Security assistant
 - 3. TSCA
 - 4. PAO
- 6-34. What command official is the commanding officer's primary advisor on the handling of COMSEC information?
 - 1. NWP custodian
 - 2. CMS custodian
 - 3. SSO
 - 4. Security manager

- 6-35. The NWP Custodian position may be a collateral duty.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-36. The NATO control officer is required to have an alternate.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-37. What command official is responsible for signing DD 254s?
 - 1. Security manager
 - 2. Commanding officer
 - 3. Contracting officer's representative
 - 4. Assistant security manager
- 6-38. What command official implements the command INFOSEC program?
 - 1. ISSM
 - 2. ISSO
 - 3. Security manager
 - 4. Commanding officer
- 6-39. The duties of the ISSM and ISSO are NEVER performed by the same official.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-40. What official is responsible for the receipt, storage and processing of SCI within a command?
 - 1. SSO
 - 2. CO
 - 3. CMS custodian
 - 4. Security officer

- 6-41. What official is responsible for the operation, control and use of all command SCIFs?
 - 1. Security officer
 - 2. SSO
 - 3. CO
 - 4. Physical Security officer
- 6-42. What instruction governs the requirements for the designation of a command security officer?
 - 1. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 2. SECNAVINST 5510.30A
 - 3. OPNAVINST 5530.14C
 - 4. OPNAVINST 3120.32C
- 6-43. The purpose of an SSA is to enable the host command to perform specific security functions for the tenant command.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-44. How often are command inspections, assist visits, and program reviews conducted?
 - 1. Annually
 - 2. Biannually
 - 3. Semi-annually
 - 4. As necessary
- 6-45. The security manager is responsible for developing a command security instruction that supplements SECNAVINST 5510.36.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-46. A command should have an emergency plan in the event of which of the following occurrences?
 - 1. A natural disaster
 - 2. A civil disturbance
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. International terrorism

- 6-47. All commands are required to have an emergency destruction supplement.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Describe security education policy and specific education requirements.

- 6-48. It is the commanding officer's responsibility to ensure that all command personnel receive the necessary security education to enable quality performance of their security functions.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-49. What DON authority is responsible for policy guidance, education requirements and support for the DON security education program?
 - 1. CNO (N2)
 - 2. CNO (N09N)
 - 3. CNO (N64)
 - 4. CNO (N89)
- 6-50. In addition to general security education, specialized training is required for which of the following personnel?
 - 1. Original Classification Authorities
 - 2. Derivative classifiers
 - 3. Classified couriers
 - 4. All of the above

Textbook Assignment: Department of the Navy Information Security Program Regulation,

SECNAVINST, *5510.36*, "Classification Management," chapter 4, pages 4-1 through 4-16, and "Security Classification Guides," chapter 5, pages 5-1

through 5-3.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Recognize classification management criteria, including classification levels, responsibilities of original and derivative classification authorities, procedures, and special categories of classified information.

- 7-1. What is the only basis for classifying NSI?
 - 1. E.O. 12333
 - 2. E.O. 12958 and the Atomic Energy Act of 30 Aug 54
 - 3. The Counter-Espionage Act
 - 4. Original Classification Prerogative
- 7-2. Information classified by DON OCAs shall be declassified when?
 - 1. As soon as it no longer meets the standards for classification
 - 2. Within 5 years of creation
 - 3. Within 10 years of creation
 - 4. Within 25 years of creation
- 7-3. What are the authorized classification levels of NSI?
 - 1. SCI, TS, and Secret only
 - 2. FOUO, Secret Sensitive, SCI, and TS
 - 3. TS, Secret, and Confidential only
 - 4. SCI, TS, Secret, and Confidential
- 7-4. What is the unauthorized disclosure of classified information expected to cause?
 - 1. Damage
 - 2. Espionage
 - 3. Technology transfer
 - 4. Public media compromise

- 7-5. What does the classification level assigned to classified information indicate?
 - The degree of damage its unauthorized disclosure would cause to the national security
 - 2. The sensitivity level of the information
 - 3. The possibility of compromise
 - 4. The military application of the information
- 7-6. Original classification is the creation of classified information based upon existing classification guidance.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 7-7. Who is authorized to originally classify DON information?
 - 1. Officials delegated the authority
 - 2. The author of the information
 - 3. The commanding officer
 - 4. The security manager
- 7-8. Who approves the DON designation of TS Original Classification Authority?
 - 1. Commanding officer
 - 2. Secretary of the Navy
 - 3. Security manager
 - 4. CNO (N09N)

- 7-9. Who approves the designation of Secret OCAs?
 - 1. CNO (N09N)
 - 2. Secretary of the Navy
 - 3. Commanding officer
 - 4. Security manager
- 7-10. The authority to originally classify Secret and Confidential information is inherent in TS Original Classification Authority.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 7-11. What is required of OCAs after the required approval and prior to originally classifying information?
 - 1. Submit their name and position title to the CNO (N09N2)
 - 2. Notify the commanding officer
 - 3. Be trained and provide written confirmation of that training to the CNO (N09N2)
 - 4. Notify their security manager
- 7-12. At the time of original classification, the OCA shall attempt to establish a specific date or event, not to exceed 5 years from the date of the original classification.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 7-13. What is derivative classification?
 - 1. The incorporating, paraphrasing, restating, or generating, in new form, information that is already classified
 - 2. The initial determination that information requires, in the interest of the national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure
 - 3. The reproduction of classified information
 - 4. The duplication of classified markings

- 7-14. What is required of derivative classifiers?
 - Observe and respect original classification determination made by OCAs
 - Use caution when paraphrasing or restating extracted classified information
 - 3. Carry forward to any newly created document the pertinent classification markings
 - 4. All of the above
- 7-15. The majority of classified information produced by a command is based on original classification decisions.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 7-16. Information previously declassified and officially released to the public may be reclassified.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 7-17. When reason exists to believe information is improperly classified, what shall the challenger do?
 - 1. Contact the CNO (N09N) for resolution
 - 2. Contact the local NCIS office for resolution
 - 3. Remark the material with the correct classification
 - 4. Contact the cognizant command security manager or the classifier of the information for resolution
- 7-18. After a final determination of a classification challenge, if the challenger is still not satisfied, that person may appeal the OCA's decision to what official?
 - 1. CNO (N09N)
 - 2. CC
 - 3. The security manager
 - 4. The derivative classifier

- 7-19. If there is reasonable doubt about the need to classify information, it shall NOT be classified.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 7-20. When is information marked with a "tentative" classification?
 - 1. It is included in a working paper
 - 2. The classification level is uncertain or it is generated in conjunction with an IR&D/B&P effort
 - 3. It was previously declassified
 - 4. It is a presentation
- 7-21. What DON official serves as the Patent Counsel for the DON?
 - 1. SECDEF
 - 2. SECNAV
 - 3. CNO (N09N)
 - 4. CNR (Code 300)
- 7-22. The authority to assign the U.S. classification equivalent to FGI requires Original Classification Authority.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 7-23. Foreign government unclassified and RESTRICTED information provided with the expectation, expressed or implied, that it, the source, or both, are to be held in confidence, shall be marked at what classification level?
 - 1. RESTRICTED
 - 2. TS
 - 3. Confidential
 - 4. Secret

- 7-24. What is classified information relating to the tactical characteristics and capabilities of naval nuclear ships and propulsion plant design typically categorized as?
 - 1. NSI
 - 2. RD
 - 3. FRD
 - 4. TS
- 7-25. What is classified information primarily relating to the reactor plant of a nuclear propulsion system typically categorized as?
 - 1. TS
 - 2. RD
 - 3. FRD
 - 4. RESTRICTED
- 7-26. Who is the program manager for the DON Naval Nuclear Reactor Program?
 - 1. CNO (N09N)
 - 2. SECNAV
 - 3. Commander, NAVSEA (SEA-08)
 - 4. Commanding Officer, Naval Surface Warfare Center
- 7-27. Where is detailed classification guidance concerning NNPI found?
 - 1. CG-RN-1 (Rev.3)
 - 2. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 3. E.O. 12958
 - 4. E.O. 12968
- 7-28. The SECNAV is authorized to downgrade, declassify, or modify an OCA's decision, provided the DON exercises final classification authority over the information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 7-29. What regulation contains detailed policy concerning the automatic declassification of DON information?
 - 1. OPNAVINST 5513.16A
 - 2. OPNAVINST 5510.1H
 - 3. DoD 5200.1-R
 - 4. OPNAVINST 5513.1E
- 7-30. Only the SECDEF and the Secretaries of the Military Departments may exempt information from automatic declassification.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 7-31. What is systematic declassification review?
 - The review for declassification of certain categories of classified information
 - 2. The review for declassification of classified information contained in records determined by the Archivist of the U.S. to have permanent historical value
 - 3. The review for declassification of classified information 25 years or older
 - 4. The review for declassification of classified information 10 years or older
- 7-32. What DON official is responsible for identifying to the Archivist of the U.S., classified information 25 years old or older, which still warrants protection?
 - 1. SECNAV
 - 2. Director, NAVHIST
 - 3. CNO (N09N)
 - 4. SECDEF

- 7-33. Special procedures for systematic review for declassification of classified cryptologic information are established by what authority?
 - 1. SECDEF
 - 2. SECNAV
 - 3. CNO (N09N)
 - 4. The NSA
- 7-34. What official may establish procedures for the systematic declassification review of classified intelligence information?
 - 1. SECDEF
 - 2. SECNAV
 - 3. DCI
 - 4. Commander, NIC
- 7-35. The provisions for systematic declassification review do NOT apply to which of the following special types of classified information?
 - 1. FGI
 - 2. RD
 - 3. FRD
 - 4. All of the above
- 7-36. Information classified under E.O. 12958 or predecessor orders may be subject to mandatory declassification review under what circumstances?
 - The information is not exempted from search or seizure under Title 50, U.S.C. Section 401, Central Intelligence Agency Act
 - 2. The information has not been reviewed within the preceding 2 years
 - 3. The request for review describes the information with sufficient specificity to enable its location with a reasonable amount of effort
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above

- 7-37. Information originated by the incumbent President, the current White House staff, its appointed committees, commissions, boards, or other entities of the incumbent President's Executive Office is exempted from which of the following reviews?
 - 1. Congressional declassification review
 - 2. Senate declassification review
 - 3. Oversight review
 - 4. Mandatory declassification review
- 7-38. The downgrading or declassification review of classified information officially transferred to a DON command becomes the responsibility of what official?
 - 1. The commanding officer or senior official with OCA at that command
 - 2. The security manager
 - 3. CNO (N09N)
 - 4. Director, ISOO
- 7-39. OCAs are responsible to notify all holders of any classification changes involving information they originally classified.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Recognize the functions of Security Classification Guides and describe the Rankin program.

- 7-40. Which of the following purposes do security classification guides serve?
 - 1. As the primary reference source for derivative classifiers
 - 2. As source documents to identify the level and duration of classification for specific information elements
 - 3. Both legal and management functions by recording DON original classification determination
 - 4. All of the above

- 7-41. What officials are authorized to prepare and submit DON SCGs?
 - 1. Commanding officers
 - 2. Approved DON OCAs
 - 3. Security managers
 - 4. Security specialists
- 7-42. The approved format for DON SCGs is found in what regulation?
 - 1. OPNAVINST 5513.1E
 - 2. OPNAVINST 5513.16A
 - 3. E.O. 12958
 - 4. DoD 5200.1-R
- 7-43. What is the computerized data base that provides for the standardization, centralized management and issuance of all DON SCGs?
 - 1. NEBS Program
 - 2. RANKIN Program
 - 3. SCG Program
 - 4. DON Directive Program
- 7-44. The DON RANKIN Program Manager is charged with what primary responsibility?
 - 1. Notifying all holders of all changes in DON classified information
 - 2. Approving OCAs that create SCGs
 - 3. Maintaining historical files for all SCGs
 - 4. Periodically rewriting all DON SCGs
- 7-45. Cognizant DON OCAs shall conduct periodic reviews of their SCGs at what minimum time interval?
 - 1. Every year
 - 2. Every 2 years
 - 3. Every 5 years
 - 4. Every 10 years

- 7-46. All changes to existing DON SCGs are reported to what official?
 - 1. SECNAV
 - 2. CNO (N09N)
 - 3. SECDEF
 - 4. Director, ISOO
- 7-47. Who typically issues SCGs for systems, plans, programs, or projects involving more than one DoD component?
 - OSD or the DoD component designated by the OSD as executive or administrative agent.
 - 2. ISOO
 - 3. SECNAV
 - 4. Director, ISOO
- 7-48. What OPNAVINST series contains, as enclosures, individual SCGs for classified DON systems, plans, programs or projects?
 - 1. OPNAVINST 5510
 - 2. OPNAVINST 5530
 - 3. OPNAVINST 5513
 - 4. OPNAVINST 5520

- 7-49. Most instructions in the OPNAVINST 5513 series can be ordered through what source?
 - 1. CNO (N2)
 - 2. ISOO
 - 3. CNO (N89)
 - 4. DON supply system
- 7-50. Should a conflict arise between an SCG and a classified source document, the instructions in the SCG take precedence.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

Textbook Assignment: Department of the Navy Information Security Program Regulation,

SECNAVINST 5510.36, "Marking," chapter 6, pages 6-1 through 6-26.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Describe the marking policy and procedures for classified information, including requirements for portion marking and placement of associated markings and warning notices.

- 8-1. What shall all classified information be clearly marked with?
 - The appropriate classification level 1. and date only
 - The appropriate classification level, 2. office of origin, and date only
 - The appropriate classification level 3. and office of origin only
 - The appropriate classification level, date, office of origin, and all applicable associated markings
- 8-2. Classified markings serve to warn holders of which of the following requirements?
 - Storage requirements 1.
 - Special access requirements
 - Special control requirements 3.
 - 4 All of the above
- 8-3. No classification level or associated markings shall be applied to any article or portion of an article that has appeared in the public domain.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-4. RD (including CNWDI) or FRD information shall NOT be marked with a classification level.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 8-5. Classified documents provided to foreign governments, their embassies, missions, or similar official offices within the U.S., shall be marked only with the applicable associated markings.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- Exceptions to the basic marking policy 8-6. include which of the following documents?
 - RD (including CNWDI), and FRD
 - Documents that have appeared in the public domain or that may reveal a confidential source
 - 3. Documents provided to foreign governments, their embassies, missions, or similar official offices within the U.S.
 - All of the above
- 8-7. The "face" of a document is also referred to as the front cover, first page, or title page.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-8. The highest overall classification level shall be marked, top and bottom center, on the face and back cover of all classified documents.
 - True 1.
 - False

- 8-9. What shall be included on documents that cannot be marked with the overall classification level on the face and back cover?
 - 1. A distribution statement
 - 2. An index
 - 3. An explanatory statement on the face
 - 4. A distribution list
- 8-10. All interior pages of a document shall be marked with the highest overall classification level with what exception?
 - 1. Blank pages
 - 2. The table of contents
 - 3. Reference pages
 - 4. Index pages
- 8-11. When the alternative marking method of marking document interior pages with the highest overall classification scheme is used, the requirement to portion mark is eliminated.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-12. Each portion (i.e., title, section, part, paragraph, subparagraph, etc.) of a classified document shall be marked to show its classification level.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-13. What does the marking "FOUO" designate about unclassified information?
 - 1. That it was formerly sensitive but unclassified
 - 2. That it is "eyes only" information
 - 3. That it may be used for Navy purposes only
 - 4. That it is exempt from mandatory release to the public under SECNAVINST 5720.42E

- 8-14. In addition to the overall classification level, what shall portion markings include?
 - 1. The abbreviated form of all applicable warning notices and intelligence control markings
 - 2. The date
 - 3. The applicable downgrading or declassification instructions
 - 4. The initials of the OCA responsible for the information
- 8-15. In the exceptional case that a document cannot be portion marked, what is included on the face of the document?
 - 1. The reason why the document cannot be portion marked
 - 2. A description of what portions are marking document interior pages classified and at what level
 - 3. The name and personal identifier of the person authorizing the exception to the marking requirement
 - 4. A description of what portions of the document are unclassified
- 8-16. What must figures, tables, graphs, graph captions or titles, charts and similar illustrations appearing within a document be marked with?
 - 1. The highest overall classification level of the document only
 - 2. The abbreviated form of any applicable warning notices or intelligence control markings only
 - 3. Applicable warning notices and intelligence control markings only
 - 4. The classification level and the short form of any applicable warning notices and intelligence control markings

- 8-17. How shall portions of U.S. documents containing NATO or FGI be marked?
 - 1. "FGI"
 - 2. To reflect the country or international organization, and the appropriate classification level
 - 3. "NATO"
 - 4. "RESTRICTED"
- 8-18. Portions of U.S. documents marked with an "(R)" indicates that the portions contain what information?
 - 1. NATO RESTRICTED or Foreign Government RESTRICTED
 - 2. DOS SBU
 - 3. FOUO
 - 4. FGI or NATO
- 8-19. The authority to grant waivers of the portion marking requirement rests with the CNO (N09N).
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-20. Portion marking waivers granted by DoD officials prior to what date are no longer valid?
 - 1. 17 May 1999
 - 2. 10 May 1999
 - 3. 14 October 1995
 - 4. 20 October 1996
- 8-21. All DON marking waiver requests must be sent via the CNO (N09N2).
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 8-22. When subjects or titles of classified documents are included in the reference line, enclosure line, or the body of the information, where is the classification level marked?
 - 1. Immediately before the subject or title
 - 2. Immediately following the subject or title
 - 3. On the reference page
 - 4. On the cover page
- 8-23. On what page of the document are associated markings spelled out in their entirety?
 - 1. Face
 - 2. First page
 - 3. Title page
 - 4. All of the above
- 8-24. Where on the document are associated markings NOT spelled out?
 - 1. Interior pages
 - 2. Front cover
 - 3. Face
 - 4. First page
- 8-25. What is marked on the face of documents containing information originally classified?
 - 1. A "Classified by" line only
 - 2. A "Derived from" line only
 - 3. "Classified by" and "Reason" lines
 - 4. "Derived from" and "Reason" lines
- 8-26. How is the face of a document containing information both originally and derivatively classified marked?
 - With "Classified by" and "Reason" lines
 - 2. With a "Classified by" line only
 - 3. With a "Derived from" line only
 - With "Derived from" and "Reason" lines

- 8-27. How is the face of a document containing information derivatively classified marked?
 - With "Derived from" and "Reason" lines
 - 2. With a "Derived from" line only
 - 3. With "Classified by" and "Reason" lines
 - 4. With a "Classified by" line only
- 8-28. How is the "Classified by" or "Derived from" line of a document classified by a combination of sources annotated?
 - 1. "Compilation of Sources"
 - 2. "Various Sources"
 - 3. "Multiple Sources"
 - 4. "See attached listing"
- 8-29. At a minimum, where shall a record of the sources of documents classified by a combination of sources be maintained?
 - 1. With the file or record copy of the document
 - 2. With all copies of the document
 - 3. With the bibliography page
 - 4. With the reference list
- 8-30. What does the "Downgrade to" line indicate?
 - 1. The date or event the document is unclassified
 - 2. The classification level the document is to be downgraded to only
 - 3. The date or event that a document will be downgraded to a lower classification level only
 - 4. The specific date or event in which a document is to be downgraded and at what classification level

- 8-31. What does the "Declassify on" line indicate?
 - The date or event on which a document should have a declassification review
 - 2. The date or event on which a change in a document's classification level will occur
 - 3. The date or event at which a document no longer requires classification in the interest of national security
 - 4. The date or event the document is releasable to the public
- 8-32. What does an "X" code annotated on the "Declassify on" line indicate?
 - 1. The document is exempt from automatic declassification
 - 2. The document is declassified
 - 3. The document should be reviewed for declassification
 - 4. The document is tentatively declassified
- 8-33. What instruction discusses the use of "25X codes" as a declassification instruction applied to permanently-valuable records?
 - 1. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 2. OPNAVINST 5513.16A
 - 3. OPNAVINST 5513.1E
 - 4. SECNAVINST 5510.30A
- 8-34. What is the "Declassify on" line of a document classified by a combination of sources annotated with?
 - 1. The most restrictive downgrading and declassification instructions of all the sources
 - 2. The most restrictive downgrading instructions of all the sources only
 - 3. An "X" code
 - 4. The date of the most recent source

- 8-35. Warning notices serve to advise holders of classified documents that additional protective measures are required.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-36. Dissemination and Reproduction notices are considered warning notices.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-37. How are documents containing either RD or FRD information marked?
 - Top and bottom center on the face of a document
 - 2. Lower left corner on the face of the document with the applicable warning notice
 - 3. Center top on the face of a document
 - 4. On the cover sheet only
- 8-38. A document containing both RD and FRD information is marked with which of the following warning notices?
 - 1. Both the RD and the FRD
 - 2. Only the FRD
 - 3. Only the RD
 - 4. The CNWDI
- 8-39. RD and FRD documents do NOT have to be portion marked.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-40. Since CNWDI is a subset of RD, documents containing CNWDI shall be marked with which of the following warning notices?
 - 1. Both the RD and the CNWDI
 - 2. Only the RD
 - 3. The RD/FRD and the CNWDI
 - 4. Only the CNWDI

- 8-41. How are portions of RD paragraphs containing CNWDI marked?
 - 1. "(CNWDI)"
 - 2. "(RD/CNWDI)"
 - 3. "(RD)(N)"
 - 4. "(RD/CN)"
- 8-42. How are interior pages containing CNWDI marked?
 - 1. At the bottom center, after the classification level, with "CNWDI"
 - At the bottom center, after the classification level with "CRITICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS DESIGN INFORMATION"
 - 3. At the bottom left-hand corner with "CNWDI"
 - 4. At the bottom right-hand corner with "CNWDI"
- 8-43. Where are the marking policies and dissemination procedures for CNWDI found?
 - 1. OPNAVINST 5570.2
 - 2. NAVSEAINST C5511.32B
 - 3. DoD Directive 5210.2
 - 4. CG-RN-1 (Rev. 3)
- 8-44. The marking policies and procedures for NNPI are contained in what regulations?
 - 1. NAVSEAINST C5511.32B and CG-RN-1 (Rev. 3)
 - 2. NAVSEAINST C5511.32B and DoD Directive 5210.2
 - 3. DoD Directive 5210.2 and CG-RN-1 (Rev. 3)
 - 4. NAVSEAINST C5511.32B and OPNAVINST 5570.2
- 8-45. Associated markings are required for classified NNPI not containing RD or FRD information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 8-46. SIOP documents are NOT marked in the same manner as any other classified document in what instance?
 - 1. They contain Secret information
 - 2. They contain Confidential information
 - 3. They are being released to NATO
 - 4. They contain unclassified information
- 8-47. SIOP-ESI documents are subject to special dissemination controls.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-48. What designator is included on messages containing SIOP-ESI?
 - 1. "SIOP-ESI"
 - 2. "SIOP"
 - 3. "SPECAT"
 - 4. "TS"
- 8-49. What designator is included on COMSEC documents?
 - 1. "SPECAT"
 - 2. "TS"
 - 3. "SENSITIVE"
 - 4. "CRYPTO"
- 8-50. Only the face of an unclassified FOUO document should be marked "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY."
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 8-51. The FOUO portions of a classified document should be marked "(FOUO)."
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-52. How shall unclassified letters of transmittal with FOUO attachments or enclosures be marked at the top left corner?
 - 1. "FOUO"
 - 2. "This transmittal contains information exempt from mandatory disclosure under the FOIA."
 - 3. "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY ATTACHMENT"
 - 4. "FOUO SPACE ATTACHED"
- 8-53. With what notice shall FOUO documents transmitted outside the DoD be marked?
 - 1. "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY"
 - 2. "Exemption(s) ____ apply"
 - 3. "Exempt from mandatory disclosure"
 - 4. "This document contains information exempt from mandatory disclosure under the FOIA. Exemption(s) __apply."
- 8-54. Where on the document shall unclassified documents containing DoD UCNI be marked with "DoD Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information"?
 - 1. The face only
 - 2. The back cover only
 - 3. The face and back cover
 - 4. The face and interior pages

- 8-55. Classified documents containing DoD UCNI are marked as any other classified document with what, if any, exception?
 - Unclassified interior pages shall be marked "DoD UCNI"
 - 2. Unclassified interior pages shall be marked "For Official Use Only"
 - Unclassified interior pages shall be marked, top and bottom center, with "DoD Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information"
 - 4. There is no marking exception

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Recognize the procedures for marking intelligence and other special categories of information and describe marking requirements for correspondence and letters of transmittal; messages; files and folders; blueprints and maps and charts; and audio-visual media.

- 8-56. Intelligence control markings are applicable to documents containing what information?
 - 1. Sensitive but unclassified
 - 2. Intelligence
 - 3. RD or FRD
 - 4. FGI
- 8-57. Documents classified by a foreign government or international organization retain their original foreign classification designation or are assigned the U.S. classification equivalent.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-58. Authority to assign U.S. designations to foreign government information requires original classification authority.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 8-59. Downgrading or declassification instructions are not included on FGI information unless specified or agreed to by the foreign entity.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-60. What are nicknames?
 - 1. A combination of two non-code words which may or may not be classified
 - 2. An exercise term which may or may not be classified
 - 3. A combination of two unclassified words with an unclassified meaning
 - 4. A single word with a classified meaning
- 8-61. Classification by compilation may occur when items of unclassified or classified information are combined.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-62. What information shall be included in the statement on the face of a document classified by compilation?
 - 1. The fact that individual parts are unclassified or are of a lower classification
 - 2. The authority for the compilation classification
 - 3. The reason why the compilation warrants classification or a higher classification
 - 4. All of the above
- 8-63. Component parts of a document which are likely to be removed shall be marked as a separate document.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 8-64. Upon notification by proper authority, holders of classified documents that have been upgraded, downgraded, or declassified shall remark the affected portions.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-65. How shall a newly created document be marked when the classification is based on source documents with old declassification instructions that have indeterminate declassification dates or events?
 - 1. "Review on: ____"
 - 2. "Declassify on: ____"
 - 3. No marking until OCA determination
 - 4. "Source marked OADR, source dated
- 8-66. Letters of transmittal may or may not have classified enclosures or attachments.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-67. Mark only the face of a two-page unclassified letter of transmittal with the highest overall classification level of its enclosures or attachments.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-68. Both classified and unclassified letters of transmittal shall provide what additional information?
 - 1. Classified serial number
 - 2. Instructions concerning the classification level of the transmittal with and without its enclosures or attachments
 - 3. A "Declassify on" line
 - 4. The name or personal identifier of the OCA

- 8-69. There are no marking requirements for letters of transmittal containing controlled unclassified information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-70. Classified messages shall be portion marked with the exception of certain preformatted messages.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 8-71. When self-processing film or paper is used to photograph or reproduce classified information, how should the negative or last exposure be handled?
 - 1. Removed from the camera and secured
 - 2. Secured with the camera as classified
 - 3. Properly destroyed
 - 4. Each of the above
- 8-72. How are slides or transparencies which are permanently removed from a set marked?
 - 1. As separate documents
 - 2. With a copy number
 - 3. With the overall classification of the original presentation
 - 4. With a "tentative" classification marking
- 8-73. How shall classified motion pictures, films, and videotapes be marked?
 - 1. With the highest overall classification level only
 - 2. With the highest overall classification level and all applicable associated markings
 - 3. With the address of the originator
 - 4. With downgrading instructions only

- 8-74. How is classified AIS media not programmed in a readily accessible format identified?
 - 1. Marked documentation is kept with the media
 - 2. The media is marked on the outside with the overall classification level and all applicable associated markings
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. It is placed in a classified folder

- 8-75. Miscellaneous classified materials created during the production of a document, such as rejected copies, typewriter ribbons, or carbons, do NOT require any markings, unless necessary to ensure their protection.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

Textbook Assignment: Department of the Navy Information Security Program Regulation,

SECNAVINST 5510.36, "Safeguarding," chapter 7, pages 7-1 through 7-11; and

"Storage and Destruction," chapter 10, pages 10-1 through 10D-8.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Recognize the policy and procedures for safeguarding classified information, including measures for Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential information, working papers, and special types of classified and controlled unclassified information.

- 9-1. Which of the following statements regarding the safeguarding of classified information is/are correct?
 - 1. The information shall be processed only on accredited AISs
 - 2. The information may be used only where unauthorized persons may not gain access
 - 3. The information shall be stored in approved equipment
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-2. Which of the following areas must be designated, in writing, by the commanding officer?
 - 1. Exclusion areas
 - Controlled areas
 - 3. Restricted areas
 - 4. Sensitive areas
- 9-3. When a military or civilian individual retires from the Navy, all classified information in his or her possession must be returned to the appropriate authority, EXCEPT for that information specifically originated by the individual.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 9-4. What type of information must be continuously accounted for?
 - 1. All classified information
 - 2. TS and Secret
 - 3. TS only
 - 4. Secret and Confidential
- 9-5. TS publications that are mass-produced reproductions must be marked with individual copy numbers.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 9-6. A receipt is NOT required for TS disseminated within a command.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 9-7. TS documents must be inventoried at what maximum interval?
 - 1. Monthly
 - 2. Quarterly
 - 3. Semiannually
 - 4. Annually
- 9-8. The commanding officer shall establish administrative procedures for controlling Secret and Confidential information based on which of the following criteria?
 - 1. Command location
 - 2. Threat assessment
 - 3. Command mission
 - 4. All of the above

- 9-9. What are working papers?
 - 1. Finished classified documents that have been published and distributed
 - 2. Classified notes, drafts, and similar items that are not finished documents
 - 3. All documents and material used in the performance of official duties
 - 4. Drawings, photographs, schematics, or diagrams used to describe the operation of machinery or equipment
- 9-10. How must classified working papers be safeguarded?
 - Dated and marked "Working Paper" when created
 - 2. Marked with the highest overall classification level and protected accordingly
 - 3. Destroyed when no longer needed
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-11. Classified working papers must be controlled and marked as a finished document when retained for more than 90 days.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 9-12. What instruction provides guidance for safeguarding NATO information?
 - 1. OPNAVINST C5510.101D
 - 2. OPNAVINST 5510.1H
 - 3. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 4. OPNAVINST \$5511/35K
- 9-13. Only second echelon commands that receive NWPs must establish an NWP library.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 9-14. For what minimum number of years must a command retain records for TS FGI?
 - 1. Two
 - 2. Three
 - 3. Four
 - 4. Five
- 9-15. When a foreign government's requirement to protect its RESTRICTED or unclassified information is lower than that prescribed for U.S. Confidential, what should you do to prevent unauthorized access?
 - 1. Ensure that the information is provided to only those individuals who have a need to know
 - 2. Provide, in writing or oral briefing, applicable handling instructions to those given access
 - 3. Provide storage instructions
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-16. What authority provides guidance for safeguarding RD (including CNWDI) and FRD?
 - 1. DoD 5105.29-M-1
 - 2. DoD Dir 5210.2
 - 3. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 4. SECNAVINST 5510.30A
- 9-17. What authority governs the control and safeguarding of sensitive information contained in AISs?
 - 1. The Privacy Act, U.S.C. Section 552a
 - 2. Computer Security Act of 1987
 - 3. SECNAVINST 5720.42E
 - 4. OPNAVINST 5510.158A
- 9-18. What authority must approve the use of alternative or compensatory control measures?
 - 1. CNO (N09N2)
 - 2. CNO (N89)
 - 3. CNO (N09N)
 - 4. CNO (N2)

- 9-19. Alternative or compensatory control measures may NOT be used on which of the following types of information?
 - 1. RD
 - 2. FRD
 - 3. CNWDI
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-20. Code words must be established and approved by CNO (N09N) prior to applying alternative or compensatory control measures to classified information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 9-21. Which of the following precautions must be taken to safeguard classified information during working hours?
 - Classified documents removed from storage must be under constant surveillance at all times or covered when not in use
 - 2. Any kind of item used in the preparation of a classified document must either be protected according to its level of classification or destroyed
 - Visitors who are not authorized access to classified information should not be received in areas where classified information is being used or discussed
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-22. At the end of the day individuals are personally responsible for which of the following security actions?
 - Placing their classified documents and related classified material in the appropriate security container, vault, or secure room
 - 2. Ensuring that each container drawer, vault or secure room is secured
 - 3. Conducting an end of the day security check of their working spaces
 - 4. All of the above

- 9-23. Classified information shall be disclosed at a meeting only when it serves a specific U.S. Government purpose.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 9-24. Under which of the following circumstances is it permissible to grant a visitor access to classified information?
 - 1. The security officer verifies the visitor's need to know
 - 2. The visitor presents a visit request
 - 3. The visitor's clearance level and need to know have been verified by the custodian of the information
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-25. A Secret classified meeting may be held at which of the following locations?
 - 1. A naval facility
 - 2. Andrews AFB Conference Center
 - 3. A cleared DoD contractor facility
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-26. What instruction governs the TSCM policy regarding discussions of TS information at classified meetings?
 - 1. SECNAVINST 5720.42E
 - 2. SECNAVINST 5500.31A
 - 3. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 4. OPNAVINST 5530.14C

- 9-27. Which of the following conditions must be met before a command agrees to host a classified meeting outside the command, including those supported by non-U.S. Government associations?
 - Confirm that other means for communicating or disseminating the classified information would not accomplish the purpose
 - Ensure that attendance is limited to U.S. Government personnel or cleared DoD contractor employees
 - 3. Request approval from CNO (N09N2)
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-28. Which of the following DON authorities must approve any participation by foreign nationals prior to their attendance at classified meetings?
 - 1. CNO (N09N2)
 - 2. SECNAV
 - 3. Security manager
 - 4. Navy IPO or cognizant command foreign disclosure office
- 9-29. What command official is responsible for establishing procedures for the reproduction of classified information?
 - 1. Security manager
 - 2. Commanding officer
 - 3. Physical Security officer
 - 4. SSO
- 9-30. Who must approve the reproduction of TS FGI?
 - 1. CNO (N09N2)
 - 2. NAVY IPO
 - 3. Originating government
 - 4. Director, International Security Policy

- 9-31. Records of receipt, internal distribution, destruction, inventory, access, transmission and reproduction must be maintained for both TS and Secret FGI.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Identify storage requirements and destruction standards and procedures for classified information

- 9-32. When, if ever, may money or jewelry be stored in a GSA-approved container used to store classified information?
 - During emergency and combat situations
 - 2. When the articles are to be used as evidence in a military court
 - 3. When the articles are double-wrapped and segregated from the classified information
 - 4. Never
- 9-33. Any weakness, deficiency, or vulnerability found to exist in any equipment used to safeguard classified information shall be reported to which of the following authorities?
 - 1. Naval Supply System Command
 - 2. CNO (N09N2)
 - 3. GSA
 - 4. CNO (N09N3)
- 9-34. What agency has the responsibility for establishing and publishing minimum standards, specifications, and supply schedules for security equipment and devices used for storage and destruction of classified information?
 - Naval Facilities Engineering Service Command
 - 2. NCIS
 - 3. GSA
 - 4. Naval Supply Systems Command

- 9-35. Any GSA-approved container housing TS information must be marked on the outside of the container for emergency situations.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 9-36. When a GSA-approved security container used to store TS information is located in the U.S., no supplemental controls are required.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 9-37. Which of the following supplemental controls is/are required for Secret information stored in an open storage area?
 - 1. Continuous protection provided by cleared guard or duty personnel
 - 2. Inspection by cleared guard or duty personnel every 8 hours
 - 3. An IDS with response time within 45 minutes of alarm annunciation
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-38. Which of the following individuals is/are authorized to change the combination on security containers, vault doors or secure room doors housing Secret information?
 - 1. A civilian Navy employee with a Secret clearance
 - 2. A chief petty officer with a Top Secret clearance
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. A locksmith
- 9-39. All non-GSA-approved cabinets must be replaced with GSA-approved security containers prior to what replacement date?
 - 1. 1 January 2002
 - 2. 1 October 2002
 - 3. 30 September 2005
 - 4. 1 October 2015

- 9-40. Which of the following materials should NOT be used to construct the walls, floor, and roof of a secure room?
 - 1. 2-inch wire mesh
 - 2. Plaster or plywood
 - 3. Gypsum wallboard or wood
 - 4. Metal panels
- 9-41. The combination of a security container used to store classified information must be changed on which of the following occasions?
 - 1. When the combination has been subjected to compromise
 - 2. When first placed in use
 - 3. When taken out of service
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-42. What combination should be set on a builtin combination lock that has been taken out of service?
 - 1. 10-20-30
 - 2. 10-15-20
 - 3. 50-25-50
 - 4. 50-30-50
- 9-43. What combination should be set on a combination padlock that is taken out of service?
 - 1. 10-20-10
 - 2. 10-20-30
 - 3. 50-25-50
 - 4. 20-40-20
- 9-44. Each security container, vault, or secure room must have a record showing its location and the name, home address, and phone number of which of the following individuals?
 - 1. The security manager only
 - 2. The commanding officer only
 - 3. The responsible custodian of the stored information only
 - 4. All persons having knowledge of the combination

- 9-45. Which of the following safeguards apply(ies) to the combination of a security container?
 - It must be treated as having a classification equal to the highest category of information stored therein
 - 2. It must be marked appropriately on any written record
 - 3. It shall be stored in a security container other than the one to which it applies
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-46. What authority governs key security and lock control?
 - 1. SECNAVINST 5530.13B
 - 2. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 3. SECNAVINST 5530.14C
 - 4. SECNAVINST 5510.30A
- 9-47. To secure a classified container, you must rotate the dial of the combination lock a minimum of how many times in the same direction?
 - 1. Five
 - 2. Two
 - 3. Three
 - 4. Four
- 9-48. A civilian locksmith who has no security clearance but is continuously escorted while in the security area may perform which of the following services on a security container?
 - 1. Neutralize a lock-out
 - 2. Repair a locking drawer
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. Change the combination

- 9-49. In reference to an intrusion detection system in an area where classified information is stored, what statement is NOT true?
 - It complements other physical security measures
 - 2. It prevents an attempted intrusion
 - 3. It provides additional controls at vital areas
 - 4. It may provide a more economical and efficient substitute for other protective measures
- 9-50. When purchasing a new shredder, you may select either a cross-cut or a strip shredder.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 9-51. When classified information is shredded, what should be the maximum width of the strip?
 - 1. 1/32 inch
 - 2. 1/16 inch
 - 3. 1/64 inch
 - 4. 3/64 inch
- 9-52. A wet process pulper is capable of destroying which of the following materials?
 - 1. Typewriter ribbons
 - 2. Microforms
 - 3. Paper products
 - 4. All of the above
- 9-53. How many witness signatures are required on a TS destruction record?
 - 1. One
 - 2. Two
 - 3. Three
 - 4. Four

- 9-54. TS records of destruction shall be retained for what minimum number of years?
 - 1. Two
 - 2. Three
 - 3. Four
 - 4. Five
- 9-55. Unclassified NNPI may be destroyed in the same manner as FOUO information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 9-56. When the commanding officer of a U.S. Navy ship transfers classified information to a friendly foreign government, what SECNAV instruction is the source of guidance?
 - 1. 5510.36
 - 2 5510.34
 - 3 5510.48J
 - 4. 5530.14C

Textbook Assignment: Department of the Navy Information Security Program Regulation,

SECNAVINST 5510.36, "Dissemination," chapter 8, pages 8-1 through 8B-1; "Transmission and Transportation," chapter 9, pages 9-1 through 9A-6; and "Loss or Compromise of Classified Information," chapter 12, pages 12-1 through 12-11.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Recognize the policy and procedures for dissemination of classified and controlled unclassified information, including the procedures for assigning distribution statements on technical documents and review requirements

- 10-1. Authority for disclosure of classified information to foreign governments has been centralized in what office?
 - 1. Security manager
 - 2. Director, Navy IPO
 - 3. ASD(PA)
 - 4. TSCO
- 10-2. DoD departments and agencies may disseminate Secret and Confidential information to each other unless specifically prohibited by the originator.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-3. Transmission through NATO channels is required when disseminating DON documents that incorporate NATO information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-4. FOUO information may NOT be disseminated within DoD components and between officials of the DoD components.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 10-5. DEA sensitive information in the possession of the DoD shall be released outside the DoD only with authorization from what entity?
 - 1. Navy IPO
 - 2. CNO (N09N2)
 - 3. DEA
 - 4. Security manager
- 10-6. Commands which generate technical documents shall notify DTIC and other information repositories when classification markings, export control statements, or distribution statements are changed.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-7. The author of a paper about a new naval weapon is required to submit the information for review and clearance prior to publishing.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-8. A technical paper, written with the potential of becoming an item of national or international interest, has to be reviewed by ASD(PA) via the CNO (N09N2) prior to public release.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 10-9. What information shares the same policies and procedures for dissemination as those used for FOUO?
 - 1. DOS SBU
 - 2. DEA sensitive
 - 3. RD
 - 4. SAPs
- 10-10. All newly generated DoD unclassified technical documents shall be assigned one of the distribution statements listed in Chapter 8 of SECNAVINST 5510.36.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-11. The author of a technical document assigned Distribution Statement A can provide a copy of the document to a foreign national.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-12. Which of the following Distribution Statements is assigned to documents containing export-controlled technical data?
 - 1. Distribution Statement G
 - 2. Distribution Statement A
 - 3. Distribution Statement E
 - 4. Distribution Statement B
- 10-13. A classified technical document may be assigned Distribution Statement X.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-14. When a classified document is assigned Distribution Statement F and is then declassified, that distribution statement shall be retained until specifically changed or removed by the originating command.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Identify methods approved for the transmission and transportation of classified information and requirements for transmitting and transporting special types of classified and controlled unclassified information.

- 10-15. What must the commanding officer do when classified material is to be transmitted or transported?
 - Ensure that only appropriately cleared personnel discharge these responsibilities
 - 2. Select a means that would minimize the risk of a loss or compromise
 - 3. Permit the use of the most cost effective mode of conveyance
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-16. How do all transfers of U.S. classified information to a foreign government take place?
 - 1. By cleared DOE contractors
 - 2. Through government-to-government channels
 - 3. Through the International Security Document Transfer Program
 - 4. By USPS Certified Mail Only
- 10-17. U.S. TS information is transmitted or transported by which of the following means?
 - 1. By direct contact between appropriately cleared U.S. personnel
 - 2. By the Defense Courier Service
 - 3. By the DOS Diplomatic Courier Service
 - 4. All of the above

- 10-18. U.S. Secret information is transmitted or transported by which of the following means?
 - 1. By USPS Registered Mail within and between the U.S. and its territories
 - 2. By Canadian Royal Mail Service
 - 3. By USPS Certified Mail
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-19. U.S. Confidential information is transmitted or transported by which of the following means?
 - 1. Via an approved carrier that provides courier service
 - 2. By USPS first class mail in the U.S. and its territories
 - 3. By UPS express mail service plus
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-20. NATO RESTRICTED information is transmitted by which of the following means?
 - 1. By USPS certified mail
 - 2. By USPS first class mail within CONUS
 - 3. By USPS second class mail
 - 4. By UPS express mail service plus
- 10-21. FOUO information is transported by which of the following means?
 - 1. By USPS certified mail
 - 2. By USPS first class or standard mail
 - 3. By USPS parcel post
 - 4. By U.S. registered mail
- 10-22. How is Foreign Government RESTRICTED and unclassified information provided "in confidence" transmitted or transported?
 - 1. By a method approved for classified information
 - 2. By UPS express mail service
 - 3. By International Program Office mail
 - 4. By USPS registered mail

- 10-23. Classified telephone conversations are permitted only under which of the following circumstances?
 - 1. If you have verified the security clearance of the military or civilian personnel you are calling
 - 2. If it's an emergency and not cost effective to travel
 - 3. Over satellite communications circuits
 - 4. Over secure communications circuits approved for the classification level of the information to be discussed
- 10-24. Classified information is prepared for shipment by following which of the following procedures?
 - Packaging and sealing it with tape which will retain the impression of any postal stamp
 - 2. Packaging to minimize risk of accidental exposure or undetected deliberate compromise
 - 3. Packaging so that classified text is not in direct contact with the inner envelope or container
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-25. How is classified information transported outside the command enclosed?
 - 1. In an opaque envelope
 - 2. In a cardboard box
 - 3. In two opaque envelopes, wrappings, or containers
 - 4. In wrapping paper
- 10-26. How are outer envelopes or containers of classified information addressed?
 - 1. An official U.S. Government activity only
 - 2. Cleared DoD contractor facility only
 - 3. Either an official U.S. Government activity or cleared DoD contractor facility
 - 4. The command designee

- 10-27. What are inner envelopes or containers of classified information addressed with?
 - 1. The address of the recipient
 - 2. The address of the sender
 - The highest classification level and applicable warning notices or intelligence control caveats of the contents
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-28. The USPS Express Mail envelope may serve as an outer wrapper for classified information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-29. The delivery envelope of the current holder of the GSA contract for overnight delivery may NOT be used as the outer wrapper.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-30. Receipting is required when classified information is transferred in which of the following cases?
 - 1. For all classified packages handcarried to the U.S. Senate
 - 2. For all classified information provided to a foreign government or its representatives
 - 3. For TS and Secret information transmitted or transported in and out of the command
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-31. When classified information is escorted or handcarried within the command, it must be covered to prevent inadvertent disclosure.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 10-32. Which of the following authorities are authorized to approve escorting or handcarrying of classified information aboard commercial aircraft traveling outside the U.S., its territories, and Canada?
 - 1. Second echelon commands
 - 2. All commanding officers
 - 3. All security managers
 - 4. All administrative officers
- 10-33. Which of the following instructions must be given to couriers escorting or handcarrying classified information?
 - 1. That the information is never to be left unattended
 - 2. That the information is never to be discussed or disclosed in a public place or conveyance
 - 3. That the information may not be stored overnight in hotel rooms or vehicles
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-34. Which of the following written authorizations may be used to identify appropriately cleared DoD military and civilian personnel approved to escort or handcarry classified information?
 - 1. DD 2501
 - 2. Official travel orders
 - 3. Visit requests
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-35. The DD 2501 must have an expiration date not to exceed 2 years from the date of issue.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 10-36. How is classified information or material approved for release to a foreign government transmitted or transferred?
 - Delivered or transmitted only to a person designated, in writing, by the recipient government
 - 2. Transferred only by a foreign embassy representative of each government
 - 3. Transmitted only by Navy IPO
 - 4. Transmitted by a foreign disclosure office only
- 10-37. In most cases, U.S. classified material delivered to a foreign government within the recipient country shall be delivered on arrival, in the recipient country, to a U.S. Government representative, who shall arrange for its transfer to a designated representative of the recipient government.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-38. Overseas shipments of U.S. classified material shall be made only via which of the following ships, aircraft, or other carriers?
 - 1. Those owned or chartered by the U.S. Government or under U.S. registry
 - 2. Those owned or chartered by or under the registry of the recipient government
 - 3. Those otherwise authorized by the head of the DoD component who has classification jurisdiction over the classified material involved
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-39. In any FMS case, the foreign recipient is exclusively responsible for developing a transportation plan for the DoD component having security cognizance over the classified material involved.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 10-40. A contractor should prepare a transportation plan for each commercial contract, subcontract, and other legally binding arrangement providing for the transfer of classified freight to foreign governments, to be moved by truck, rail, aircraft, or ship.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-41. The requirement for a transportation plan applies to all U.S. and foreign classified and unclassified contracts.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Recognize the policy and procedures for reporting and investigating incidents of loss or compromise of classified information.

- 10-42. When an individual becomes aware that classified information is lost or compromised, what shall he or she immediately do?
 - 1. Notify the commanding officer or security manager
 - 2. Notify the local PAO
 - 3. Start a Preliminary Inquiry
 - 4. All of the above
- 10-43. The commanding officer should appoint the security manager to conduct a PI.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 10-44. After notification that a compromise of classified information may have occurred at his or her command, which involves a foreign intelligence service, the CO should report this important counterintelligence information to which of the following authorities?
 - 1. Director, ODUSDP(PS)
 - 2. CNO (N2)
 - 3. Local NCIS office
 - 4. FBI
- 10-45. The "initial report," required by the CMS-1A for reporting the loss of COMSEC information or keying material, satisfies the requirement for a PI, provided copies are sent to CNO (N09N2), NSA, and the local NCIS office.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-46. Whenever serious disciplinary action or prosecution is contemplated against any person(s) believed responsible for the compromise of classified information, a formal classification review shall be coordinated with CNO (N09N2), NCIS and OJAG (Code 11).
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-47. An NCIS ROI shall NOT be made part of a JAGMAN investigation involving the loss or compromise of classified information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-48. A formal damage assessment is a brief impact statement on the harm to the national security caused by a compromise of classified information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 10-49. Upon becoming aware that classified or unclassified information is unofficially released to the public, an individual or command should immediately notify which of the following authorities?
 - 1. SECNAV
 - 2. CNO (N09N2)
 - 3. CNO (N2)
 - 4. FBI
- 10-50. Losses or compromises involving RD are reported to what authority?
 - 1. CNO (N09N2)
 - 2. JCS
 - 3. CNO (N89)
 - 4. SECNAV
- 10-51. What is the initial process to determine the facts surrounding a possible loss or compromise?
 - 1. A JAGMAN investigation
 - 2. An initial report
 - 3. A Preliminary Inquiry
 - 4. A security review
- 10-52. Upon completion of the JAGMAN investigation, the convening command shall forward the completed investigation to the Director of Naval Intelligence.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 10-53. What characterizes a formal damage assessment?
 - 1. It is always unclassified
 - 2. It is long-term
 - 3. It is post-prosecutorial
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above

- 10-54. Losses or compromises involving SIOP and SIOP-ESI are reported to which of the following authorities?
 - 1. NFIB, FBI, and CNO (N09)
 - 2. CNO (N2) and OASD
 - 3. SECNAV and CNO (N64)
 - 4. JCS and USCINCSTRAT

- 10-55. What do we call the unofficial release of DoD classified information to the public (e.g., via newspaper, books, radio, TV, or Internet) which results in an unauthorized disclosure?
 - 1. Compromise "de facto"
 - 2. Public media compromise
 - 3. Nondisclosure
 - 4. All of the above

Textbook Assignment: Department of the Navy Information Security Program Regulation,

SECNAVINST 5510.36, "Industrial Security Program," chapter 11, pages 11-1

through 11-12.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Recognize the requirements of a command industrial security program, including restrictions and safeguards mandated to protect classified information and special classes of information.

- 11-1. What command official is responsible for establishing an industrial security program, when necessary?
 - 1. The security manager
 - 2. The security officer
 - 3. The commanding officer
 - 4. The SSO
- 11-2. Command security procedures shall include guidance regarding the safeguarding of classified information released to industry.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-3. What instruction establishes policy for the acquisition system protection program?
 - 1. SECNAVINST 5510.30A
 - 2. SECNAVINST 5510.34
 - 3. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 4. DoD Directive 5200.1-M
- 11-4. What is required with the acquisition of classified defense systems?
 - 1. Program Protection Survey
 - 2. Program Protection Plan
 - 3. Risk Syllabus
 - 4. Technology Maturation Plan

- 11-5. By what means are security requirements levied on contractors if not conveyed in the contract document?
 - 1. DoD 5220.22-M
 - 2. DD 1540
 - 3. DD 254
 - 4. DD 2345
- 11-6. What E.O. established the NISP?
 - 1. E.O. 12958
 - 2. E.O. 12829
 - 3. E.O. 12933
 - 4. E.O. 12968
- 11-7. The purpose of the NISP is to safeguard classified information released to industry.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-8. What regulation implements the NISP within the DON?
 - 1. SECNAVINST 5510.30A
 - 2. SECNAVINST 5510.34
 - 3. SECNAVINST 5510.36
 - 4. SECNAVINST 5530.14C
- 11-9. What authority governs the policy for safeguarding of classified information to cleared DoD contractors?
 - 1. DoD 5200.1R
 - 2. DoD 5220.22-M
 - 3. DoD 5220.3
 - 4. DoD 5200.1-M

- 11-10. What authority governs the protection of special classes of information?
 - DoD Directive 5200.1-M
 - 2. DoD 5220.22-M
 - 3. DoD 5220.22-M. Supp 1
 - 4. SECNAVINST 5510.36
- 11-11. The CNO (N09N2) is responsible for implementing the NISP within the industrial community.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-12. What element of the DSS provides administrative assistance and policy guidance to cleared DoD contractors?
 - 1. Cognizant Security Agency
 - 2. Operating Locations
 - 3. Operating Center Columbus
 - 4. Cognizant Security Office
- 11-13. What authority is responsible for granting personnel security clearances to contractors when access to classified information is required?
 - 1. SECDEF
 - 2. SECNAV
 - 3. DSS Operations Center Columbus
 - 4. Defense Office of Hearing and Appeals
- 11-14. Cleared DoD contractors are exempt from submitting visit requests for classified visits to a ship.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-15. A contractor engaging in classified procurement is required to have an FCL.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 11-16. When a contractor is a tenant on a command, which of the following options does the commanding officer have in providing oversight?
 - 1. Requests, in writing, that DSS OCC grant the contractor an FCL and that DSS assume security oversight
 - 2. Requests, in writing, that DSS grant the contractor an FCL and the command retain security oversight
 - 3. Determines that an FCL is not required
 - 4. All of the above
- 11-17. Cleared DoD contractors who are shortterm visitors do NOT have to conform with command security regulations.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-18. When a contractor is physically located overseas, the cognizant DSS Operating Location issues the contractor's facility clearance.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-19. When a command awards a classified contract and actual performance of the contractor is at another location, the awarding command should provide which of the following documents to the host command?
 - 1. Notification of contract award
 - 2. Copy of the DD 254
 - 3. Other pertinent documents
 - 4. All of the above
- 11-20. Commanding officers may NOT provide security oversight over cleared DoD contractors overseas.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Identify administration requirements relating to contractor facility clearances and contractor access to classified information and intelligence.

- 11-21. The FAD program assists commands in making trustworthiness determinations on contractor employees and may be used for access to classified information.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-22. For which of the following services may commanding officers employ the FAD program?
 - 1. Unclassified contracts
 - 2. Janitorial services
 - 3. Equipment maintenance
 - 4. All of the above
- 11-23. A "Contract Security Classification Specification," DD 254 and its attachments, shall be issued for all classified contracts.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-24. What individual is authorized to sign a DD 254?
 - 1. A qualified security assistant
 - 2. The COR
 - 3. The program manager
 - 4. The contract monitor
- 11-25. The Government provides classification guidance to the contractor primarily through what specification?
 - 1. DD 1540
 - 2. DD 254
 - 3. DD 2345
 - 4. DD 2301

- 11-26. How often is a revised DD 254 issued?
 - 1. Annually
 - 2. Biannually
 - 3. Upon changes in security requirements
 - 4. On final delivery
- 11-27. A COR has which of the following responsibilities?
 - To verify facility clearances and storage capability prior to release of classified information to contractor facilities
 - 2. To validate security classification guidance, complete, and sign the DD 254
 - 3. To validate justification for Interim Top Secret personnel security clearances and facility security clearances
 - 4. All of the above
- 11-28. When a cleared contractor's facility clearance requires upgrading or revalidating, who submits the written request to DSS OCC?
 - 1. The facility security officer
 - 2. The cognizant contracting command
 - 3. The security officer
 - 4. The DSS representative
- 11-29. It is permissible for a cleared DoD contractor to handcarry his/her personal visit request.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-30. Who is responsible for determining the need-to-know of a cleared DoD contractor making a classified visit?
 - 1. The COR
 - 2. The security manager
 - 3. The program manager
 - 4. The individual disclosing classified information

- 11-31. What individual has final approval of a contractor visit request?
 - 1. The security manager
 - 2. The commanding officer
 - 3. The program manager
 - 4. The COR
- 11-32. Which of the following authorities is responsible for issuing facility security clearances?
 - 1. The DSS Chief Operating Officer
 - 2. The appropriate DSS OPLOC
 - 3. The DSS OCC
 - 4. The DSS CVA
- 11-33. Which of the following authorities issues interim Secret or Confidential facility security clearances?
 - 1. DISCO
 - 2. TSCO
 - 3. DSS OCC
 - 4. DSS CVA
- 11-34. Which of the following officials is responsible for validating requests for Interim TS facility security clearances for contractors?
 - 1. The facility security officer
 - 2. The commanding officer
 - 3. The TSCO
 - 4. The contracting officer's representative
- 11-35. What official has the responsibility for briefing cleared DoD contractors on their responsibility to safeguard classified information?
 - 1. The program manager
 - 2. The security manager
 - 3. The COR
 - 4. The facility security officer

- 11-36. During travel, classified information may be secured in a locked briefcase and stored in the baggage compartment of a commercial carrier.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-37. Which of the following authorities must formally approve the use of the GSA commercial contract carrier for cleared DoD contractors?
 - 1. DSS Headquarters
 - 2. Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals
 - 3. DSS Operating Location
 - 4. DoD
- 11-38. Classified information may only be disclosed to contractors cleared under what program?
 - 1. DISP
 - 2. DSS CVA
 - 3. NISP
 - 4. FAD
- 11-39. Cleared contractors are authorized the use of the GSA commercial contract carrier to transmit Top Secret information within CONUS.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-40. Which of the following security elements must be in place when a cleared DoD contractor has physical custody of classified information at the facility?
 - 1. A valid facility security clearance
 - 2. Storage capability
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. A transportation plan

- 11-41. Which of the following authorities provides written verification of a contractor's level of facility clearance and storage capability?
 - 1. DISCO
 - 2. DSS Headquarters
 - 3. DSS CVA or the contractor's OPLOC
 - 4. CNO (N09N2)
- 11-42. Classified information provided to cleared DoD contractors performing overseas may be stored in a host government military installation if a U.S. Government-controlled facility or military installation is not available.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-43. Which of the following items should be furnished to the overseas installation commander and the DSS Operating Location with regard to contract performance overseas?
 - 1. A copy of the DD 254
 - 2. Transmission and disposition instructions
 - 3. Storage requirements
 - 4. All of the above
- 11-44. What is required prior to allowing access to U.S. classified information in joint contracts with NATO activities or foreign governments under agreement with the U.S.?
 - 1. A Security Servicing Agreement
 - 2. A Technical Data Agreement
 - 3. The assurance of foreign employee's clearance level
 - 4. A Foreign Disclosure Agreement

- 11-45. Which of the following DD forms certifies individuals and enterprises to receive unclassified export-controlled technical data?
 - 1. DD 1540
 - 2. DD 2345
 - 3. DD 254
 - 4. DD 2501
- 11-46. Intelligence information may be released to cleared DoD contractors if it falls within the scope of the contract.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-47. Which of the following authorities is responsible for sanitizing and coordinating the release of intelligence to a cleared DoD contractor?
 - 1. CNO (N09N2)
 - 2. The DSS Operating Location
 - 3. ONI
 - 4. The releasing command
- 11-48. Commands are NOT required to keep records of intelligence information released to cleared DoD contractors if the information is contract specific.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 11-49. What authority is responsible for executing the policy and procedures governing the release of intelligence information to cleared DoD contractors?
 - 1. CNO (N09N2)
 - 2. ONI (ONI-5)
 - 3. CNO (N2)
 - 4. CNO (N89)

- 11-50. A foreign national or immigrant alien who possesses an LAA may have access to intelligence information without prior approval from ONI-5.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 11-51. The command must obtain the consent of the originator prior to releasing intelligence information marked for special handling in specific dissemination channels to cleared contractors.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

STUDENT COMMENT SHEET

THIS FORM MAY BE USED TO SUGGEST IMPROVEMENTS, REPORT COURSE ERRORS, OR TO REQUEST HELP IF YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY COMPLETING THE COURSE.

NOTE: IF YOU HAVE NO COMMENTS, YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SUBMIT THIS FORM.

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STREET ADDRESS, APT #	FAX:INTERNET:
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE	

To: COMMANDING OFFICER
NETPDTC CODE N311
6490 SAUFLEY FIELD RD
PENSACOLA FL 32509-5237

Subj: INTRODUCTION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY INFORMATION AND PERSONNEL SECURITY PROGRAM, NAVEDTRA 13080-A

1. The following comments are hereby submitted:

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

Under authority of Title 5, USC 301, information regarding your military status is requested to assist in processing your comments and in preparing a reply. This information will not be divulged without written authorization to anyone other than those within DOD for official use in determining performance.

NETPMSA 1550/41 (Rev. 1-96)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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